ABUSIVE TIRADES AGAINST THE PRESS. THE OTHER SIDE.

HILDREN ARE CRUCIFIED. DISTASE, BIRT AND DEATH.

This Board met yesterday afternoon, Gov. Drono, President, in the chair. The following is the weekly

676 Second District Prison. 13
1,898 Third District Prison. 13
788 Fourth District Prison. 13
10008. 316 Colored Home. 304
316 Colored Home. 304
316 Colored Orphan Asylum. 120
116 City Cemetery. 12

e from Mr. Kellock, Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, relative to a statement in THE TRIBUSE, headed Marder of the Innocents," together with several affidavits. The communication and the affidavits were

Various communications were read, among others,

sary, much more can be appropriated to this Departmen, in all its essential particulars relative to this Departmen of and unfounded. Very resdectfully, e and unfounded. OEO. KELLOCK, Supt. O. D. Poor.

COMMITTEE ON OUT-BOOR POOR, Feb. 7, 1850.

COMMITTER ON OUT-DOOR POOR, Feb. 7, 1002.

Insestigation of alloyed Bi-treatment of Children —Dr. Wim.
Insestigation of alloyed Bi-treatment of Children —Dr. Wim.
B. Babbins—Acquainted with Mary Children two years: I had sentile the confidence in her to recommend but to Dr. Geo. F.
Cammann, to take there of an unoccapied house of his until be could sell it; I have attended children in her care from the Alma-House Department a great many times during the two Pears; when I first his ew her, she lived in First Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets; removed to No. 180 East Thirty-fourth attent, the condition of her apartments; I did not regard the main focus as being different from others of the relais; my impression was that she was deemed by the department as a capable woman, and was given the worst description of children to take charge of; I tak no be need there he him nyleid on account of want of clothing; she is believed to be strictly imported if I had discovered any neglect on her part in the

MARY N EYDE.

Caroline L. Hyde, daughter of Mary Hyde, resides in the same house; acquainted with her since June last, was in her room frequently, slways clean, neat and tidy; always in order; always saw the children were clean, and had plently to eat; saw them eating; saw the children on the morning she (Mr. Carlock) was arrested, at 10 clock; they were all washed and dressed; did not see them easing that day, as I had to see them easing that day, as I had to

washed and dressed; did not see them again that day, as I had to
go out; never saw her drink any liquot, and her every evening
except New-Year's Eve and night; I have heard the statement
made by my mother read, and it is true.

(Bigueo) CAROLINE L. HYDE.

Emily Mott—Born in New-York; 15 years old; lived with
Mrs. Carlock for the past three months; 1 went there to take
ears of the children for my board and clothes; assisted in taking
care of the children, they were washed every day in the caling
tub—am sure of it; 1 would wash them, and Mrs. Carlock also,
the. Carlock took in, and would go out, washing; ahe bought
form a quart to two quarts of milk every day for the children;
they also had bread and butter; head the article in Tun Tanaline read; was present when the officers came; the child that
was in the habit of sucking its arm was in the cradle with little
Jimmy in the sitting-room, and Mary was in the crib; never
naw landsmum or pare for in the hone; never knew her to give
them any; never each so to any one; Mrs. Carlock always had
plenty to eat in the house; was a hard working, industrious
woman; Gov. Moloney never was there but once, never said he

Aletta Frost, widow, visiting nurse—Visited the children at first. Carleck's; commenced hast May, and have frequentily called to see them; sliways found the children clean and in good order; her spatiments were clean and high—very much no; as far as I were raw. I believed her to be a proper person to have charge of shallers; made reports to the Department of the children and the apariments; they were favorable; had no aquantizance with Mrs. Callock before I was visitor; have visited about three hundred children; hew of the condition of the children when must to her; one had the whooping-cough; one that sacked its arm had cholers instatum; one was a discassed obid; saw the shidren a month previous to the arrest; I took the children way after the arrest; their condition was cleanly; had the cities on provided by the Department; the Friday paymone to the arrest. Mrs. C. drew from the Department material for children's clothing which had not been made up; it was returned; when shidren are not properly taken care of, I am ordered to report them to the office, which it availably do, and they are removed; Mr. Halliday called upon me on Saturday, Fob. 6; he have upon them to the office, which it availably do, and they are removed. Mr. Halliday called upon me on Saturday, Fob. 6; he have the both of the visited the children; I told him once in three menths, except where I had suspleton—them offence; he haded me what I thought of the report in Thus Tanusva; told him I have wit to be fa're; he saked now I knew it; told him I have wit to be fa're; he saked now I knew it; told him a lawe by the report of people in the house and from riny own knowledge, and that I should contralled it in the papers; he said I had better not do it, for the reporters had got hold of it, and they would contradict it ayain; that the Governors hal got themselves into a scrape, and let them get out of it the best way they cas.

Oily and County of New York, in : Catharine McMshou, reshe has been in the constant habit of calling at her house as often on once, at conceives twice each day, that she has frequently seen the criders she was nursing; that they always had enough to cat as far as she could learn; that said children were clean, and has proper care; that she had often observed they were par taking of other food, which deponent thought was sufficient for children of the age of those she had from the Arma-House Department; and further deponent eath not.

(Signed) CATHARINE × McMAHON. Sworn to before me, this 7th day of February, 1852.

GEORGE KELLOCK, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

Bwera to before me, this 7th day of February, 1882.

George Kellock, i.e., Commissioner of Beeds.

Mr. B. F. PINCENET said that in Justice to Dr.

Bevins, he would state that he was made to say that
be bad visited a great portion of the children that
belonged to this Institution; but the doctor had only
visited those in the district that was assigned to him.

Mr. SNITH moved that the communication be reberred to the Committee on Out Door Poor, together
with the affidavite.

Mr. BREWEINGHAUSEN offered the following resolulion:

Mhereas, The Governors of the Alme-House having read the affidavits, and after mature insulties in relation to the charge made in a daily paper of this city, headed "Morder of the Innocents," and which is calculated to bring this Department and bedividual Governors into a very enfavorable position before a calculated the charge of the c

nocents," and which is calculated to bring this Department and Individual Governore into a very unfavorable position before the public, therefore Associed. That this Board consider this attempt as originating with interested parties, to forward their own views on the subject of the care and support of papper children, and emphatically deny the charge alluded to, and brand the same as a willied misrepresentation, and calculated to injure the charger and standing of individual members, and of the Board in general.

be a speak of the cattors that have circulated this see hit to publish it gratis, but then if not we will pay them.

Mr. Molonery—The gentleman who has last spoken has spoken most truthfully on the subject; but, Sir, insamuch as ny name has been somewhat connected with the article in question, it is, perhaps, becoming and proper that I should give you my experience, insamuch as I have wisited these children at No. 186 East Thirty-fourth street, though I am entirely inadequate to speak, on account of a severe cold. Some time ago, Sir, a communication came to this Board, and was received, from a party asking of us the possession and protection of some of our children. That appeared to be a very important communication, and, in order first to understand the feasibility of such a proposition, I resolved myself to visit very many of these children at this place where they were kept, with a view to see for myself, that I should be satisfied about their condition. In addition to this, it is the duty of the Governors of this Board, by the by-laws by which we are governed; each Governor is required to visit these places at least I think access. manding of individual members, and of the Board in general.

Mr. Smith—Now, Sir, I am in favor of adopting the resolution, and letting the whole subject go the Committee on Out Door-Poor, in order, if necessary, to fortify this Department still stronger against the charge made in the Dailt, Tribuser. I know not, Sir, who wrote this article; but let him be who be may, I pity him as a misrepresentator of truth, an outrage, of public humanity, and a disgrace to the members of this Board.

Mr. Oliver,—Yes, that's just it.

Mr. Shith—Now, Mr. President, this Board is constituted of men either human or inhuman. We feel

Mr. SMITH-Now, Mr. President, this Board is con-stituted of men either human or inhuman. We feel the responsibilities that are attached to us as men and the responsibilities that are attached to us as men and fathers; we feel the responsibilities attached to us collectively as a Hand, intrasted with the power to take care of the infants thrown upon this Department, as well as the adult poer. Now, I vay, S.r., if we are hu man, why should we be charged with the acts of inhumanity, when we knew of our own hearts and from our own acts and from our contstant investigations, that we are not entitled to those charges. And, therefore, I say I pity the man who could so willully falsify acts that do not exist, and when there was no real foundation for the assertions which he made. Now, Sir, with regard to this individual case, it is perhaps, Sir, like hundreds of others that might possibly exist in the imagination of the gentlemen who wrote that article.

He stoold take is to consideration, first, the condition of these children who are tarewa apon the Daparter of these children, he should cition of a large portion of these children, he should cition of a large portion of these children, he should visit this office of the out-door peer, and see them beviat this office of the out-door peer, and see them beviat this office of the out-door peer, and see them beviat this office of the out-door peer, and see them between the them find. Sir, that as he refers to the child that was sacking its arm that it had naived, as it were, a kind of artificial nipple, and drew its only entenance item that arm. Now, how perfectly figurative this is, from that arm. Now, how perfectly figurative this is, from that arm. Now, how perfectly figurative this is, such and every one of the cheefed the feelings of such and every one of the decent of the feelings of the fairow up the feelings of such and every one of the sit, it is a beautiful theme to streep the feelings of the limitest of hearts, and this gentleman, I admit, has done it mest effectually. I sir, as one of the members of this Board, feel myself outraged, not only as a Governor, but as a man. If I could know that such things as this were really transpiring in this city, I should feel myself, Sir, unift to be a member of this Society, much less as a guardian of these cuidren. But, Sir, there is no truth in it. This poor little infact that he ispeaks of, was, it is true, a poor, emaciated little thing, who came to this Department eight days old, and was considered as a child past all hope; beyond all hope, and in all probability could not live 48 hours. What are the facts? Thus child was sent to this woman, and has lived for five months, and yet it is in better health and better condition than it was the first day this Department received it. Now, Sir, the proof of that is the auperior ability of this woman, she was given all the worst children to take care of. Now, then, the statement of this person, he would have conceived it cays she is fifteen or sixteen years of age, and aware that she hever east anything of the hind, and that she teld the person who asked her the question, that lift, Moleney was there but once, yet we have it here that he has been there upon several obcusions. So that as I am individually concerned, that is he No. I: and as to the balance of this article, it is also equally false, from the fact that the place has been represented as in an extremely filthy, dirty condition, not fit for humse beings to live into: not to be seen going into or coming out of it. Now, I most respectfully say, Mr. President, that the person, or the being in the shape of a person, who would calmly, coully and deliberately, with pen in hand, commit to paperand such a paper as The Thurse—a paper of vast circulation and of great influence and a highly respectable journal in this community—the being who could have secess to that paper, and who would calmly and deliberately sit down with pen in hand and who could have access to that paper, and who would calmiy and deliberately sit down with pen in hand and write an article like this. I verily believe, as I behave in ny Ged, would, if chance and opportunity prevailed, divest you of the contents of your pocket. I do not desire to say any more about it, but hope, if the feeponsible proprietors of this highly respectable and influential journal have been imposed upon, have been perhaps duped, and when these statements come before there patties, they will see that the columns of The I neurs have been prostituted from sume motive that we, as yet, cannot understand. With these few remarks, I am prepared to vote for the resolution offered by the Governor.

Mr. SMITH—I would like to move an amendment that the communication of the Superintendent of the

that she washed these children every morning—she and Mrr. Collough together. Now, I say, with all this evidence before us, can the public believe this Board, or any member of this Board, would so far forget the charge that is entrusted to us as to allow there children to be placed out with persons who would have no more care of them than they would over—I may say animals, dogs or cats? that we should have no feeling, no sort of sympathy with children. There is not a member of this Board but

Now, when we take all these things into consideration

Now, when we take all these things into consideration, I do say that the public ought to have something to counteract this charge that has gone before the public; let the antidete go with the poison; let them be spread broad-cast before the public. But I am confident there will not be the same attention given to deny this charge or to counteract it, as what there was to promulgate it—and why? Because there is an effort being made to take the children of this Department and place them in the charge of other institutions. Well, Sir, if I could believe that these little ones would be better cared for and would be better cared for and would be better off by placing them in other insti-

and would be better off by placing them in other insti-tutions. I would say, "Take them," I am sure it is

a thankless charge for this Department to have the care of these little children; but that question does not come up at this time, when it comes up, I am prepared to meet it. But I say, Sir, that the whole of that statement, any further than that the same number of children were in that reom—I believe myself, from the manner in which the whole Outdoor-Poor Department is conducted, and from the evidence presented before this Board—is wholly false, groundless, and not a word of truth in it. And that these children, as he states, brought out in a flithy condition—they were seen on the morning of that day by a respectable party, who says that the children were washed clean and dressed. One of them had a white dress on, tied up with little ribbons on the shoulder. It is barely possible these children were in their night clothes, for I believe it was at night when they were taken out—one of them in a cradle, or in a crib, and another in the arms of this girl, when this reporter came. "They were in a dark room." What rooms does this woman occupy? There were four rooms, two of them with transces, and two of them ways, dark rooms.

were in a dark room." What rooms does this woman occupy? There were four rooms, two of them with fireplaces, and two of them were dark rooms without fireplace, and obtaining light from the other rooms; and they were on the top floor; and if there is any part of the house that receives good air it is that. I trust that the resolution will be adopted, and I would like myself that the Board should order the whole thing published, if the editors that have circulated this see fit to publish it gratis, but then if not we will pay them.

Mr. Womany, The mertlement of the work of the state of the see fit to publish it gratis, but then if not we will pay them.

this beard, by the by-laws by which we are governed; each Governor is required to visit these places at least, I think, once a month, or so often as they think it accessary and proper. Prompted by these motives, Mr. President, I made an application to the clerk outside, requesting him to farresh me with the names of some of those persons. He done so, to the number of forty-five or fifty; and before I was solved with this severe cold, I had visited a react wave of these places.

forty-five or fifty; and before I was solved with this severe cold, I had visited a great many of these places and carefully teck note. I visited this woman, Mrs. Culloogh, among the rest, and found her premises neat, tidy, in a bandsome condition, and clean; and the children there were in keeping with the rest of the children, precisely in the same condition. One of the three was weak and very sickly, and I concluded that the was constitutionally ill. Well, Sir, I discov-

three was weak and very sickly, and I concluded that the child was constitutionally ill. Well, Sir, I discov-ered from the article in question that the reporter, in asking the girl who had in charge these children if any person had visited them, the answer the girl gave to the reporter was that Mrs. Frost visited them, and that Mr. Gov. Meleney, quite often, too. Now this girl

Mr. SMITH—I would like to move an amendment that the communication of the Superintendent of the out-door poor treether with the affidavits, be published in the daily papers.

Mr. Gusther thought the press was pretty well represented here, he should not like to have it go out they were defending themselves from whoever made

The resolution was passed unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the documents were ferred to the Committee on the Out-Door Poor, power to publish, and the Cierk was directed to ish copies of the affidavits and statements, to THE

The Board adjourned.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Thus far the Governors have had their day. Now let us hear from other parties. And first, we present statements of parties in the very house where these children were tortured, including the statement of the women herself.

were children to take care of. Now, then, the scalement of Dr. Bevins further says that if he had discovered, in visiting these children, any dereiction on the
part of this person, he would have conceived it his
duty to report to this Department. Now I ask, Sir,
is Dr. Bevins to be believed? Now, they both cannot
be true. Now, he goes on still further—I have not
the article to read, but know the principal points of it
—these children were confined into a dark room, and
were handed out in cradles so perfectly emaciated that
their little bands looked like birds claws. I saw one
of the children of this institution yesterday brought
into this house in precisely the same clothes it had on
when this reporter makes this graphic statement—now
that child was cleanly, and had on just as good clothes
as this Department can afford, or as any ordinary
family can afford, for any child to wear. Now
the other child, according to the afford of Mrs.
Hyde, who is an American lady residing in the
same house, and has been the mother of ten children,
and appears to be a very homone, kind and benevolent hearted woman who has no interest to make
any false statement or mirrepresentation. She states
that the was in the habites only into this woman s women herself.

If was employed by Mr. Kellock last May to visit the children as nurse under the Ten Governors; I was directed to visit them once in three months, and not occe a mouth as has been stated in the papers, as a compensation I was to receive one shifting for each child visited; I visited the children in May last, and then not ogain until the month of October; in May I virited Mrs. Callough, but did not visit her in October, as her name was not put upon my list, as Mr. Kellock regarded her as to good a nurse that the did not next visiting; but as she lived so near her she had been in, but never four times in her life; Gov. Moloney told her, about a week since, he wanted to visit some of these children; and she gave him a list from her book; and among the rest she gave him allist from her book; and among the rest she gave him Mrs. Callough's name; that Gov. Moloney called on her there, and he had never made any visits before he took this list which she gave him; says that she found the condition of many of these children very bad, and lent hearted woman who has no interest to make any faise statement or micrepresentation. She states that she was in the habit of going into this woman's room, partly because the tell an interest in this child; and, eccordly, because the woman appeared to be a very good, hard-working, industrious woman. She was in the habit of seeing these children daily; they were well cared for; they were washed every day. She had frequently saw them washed every day. She had frequently saw them washed in a bath to provided for the express purpose. You also have the evidence of the girl who was employed to assist in taking care of these children. There was more than the erre of any single woman, but also the care and watchfulness of a girl 16 years of age. She states also that she washed these children every morning—she and Mr. Collough together. Now, I say, with all this the condition of many of these children very bad, and where she did, the removed them; she said that being dressed in black for the death of her husband, these women—some of them from whom she had had the children removed—would call her, when she went into their neighborhood, "the d-d black b-h," and that she did not dare to go out after dark, as they threatened her life; as for these children in Mrs. Cal-lough's hands, what was said about their be-ing starved, &c., was not true; she knew they were well taken care of, and that they did not were well taken care of, and that they the how was for food, she was acquainted with the mikman who had supplied Mrs. Cullough with mik, and had been to see him; and he told her that he had supplied Mrs. Cullough with two quarts of milk every day; inquiring where this milkman obtained his milk; she said he lived up somewhere about Yorkville, and kept the statement was made in the own experience, and from what I have witnessed, that there is not one tenth part of what is represented in that communication out would snock any man in this Board, and it ought to shock any man in this Board, and it ought to shock any man in this community. I say it is a burning shame that this Board should rest under an imputation that we allow our children to be sent out and put into the hands of persons, entirely uncared for or looked after! Now, let us see whether we do look after these children. We have, Mr. President, a woman, who for her intelligence and humanity, I venture to affirm cannot be surpassed snywhere; she is a stirring, smart, active intelligent woman. It is her particular duty to visit these children lust as often as she deems it necessary. She is not restricted from visiting them; she has her whole time devoted to this particular purpose; and she says in her affidavit that she had visited this place frequently, and had carried children there, and she tells you that this little child that sucked its arm—no, one of the little children had the nooping cough; and another one was so debilitated—as she expressed herself—she supposed it had the consumption; another one was constitutionally diseased. Every member of this Board knows, and every gentleman who visits this department, if they will observe, knows that we have many children brought here who are constitutionally diseased many of them are almost perfectly destroyed with scrofula or with syphilis from their parents; so that when you take them up into your hands you have nothing but a putricows of his ows; this statement was made in the merning; calling again in the evening, or rather about 5 o'clock in the afternoor, we said: "You told us you knew the man of whom Mrs. Callengh took milk, and that she took two querts a day; will you tell me his name, if you please!" "His name is McManns, and he lives on the Second avenue." Mr. Kellock wanted me to see him and tell him to be at the Hall at 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon; she said that although the condition of these children was so bad when she began to visit them, she had improved it ten per cert; she thought it was wrong that this story abould have gone into the papers; when she was at Jefferson Market Court, she saw the reporter of The Triburys, and gave him a blowing up; Kellock wanted to see the reporters and have the matter all hushed up, and not have it go into the papers at al. cows of his own; this statement was made in

Mrs. Frost has six of the nurse children, and is as-

Mrs. Frost has six of the nurse children, and is assisted in taking care of them by her mother.

Statement of Mrs. McCartee.

Mrs. McCartee has lived in the house No. 186
Thirty-fourth street nearly three years; says Mrs.
Cullough neved in about a year since; that the children she had from the City Hall were very badly ticeally diseased; many of them are almost perfectly destroyed with scrofula or with syphilis from their parents; so that when you take them up into your hards you have nothing but a putrifying mass of sores; I have witnessed that myself. Is it to be expected that these children can be piaced in our best families in this city to be nursed? It is with the greatest difficulty that we can get nurses to take these children upon any conditions, their natures are so perfectly exhausted by those diseases, contracted from their parents, that it is like lifting up, as it were, a mass of corruption. Now, this is the condition of many of our children, and yet, this child, as you may see, by the extra care and attention of this woman; that this was the child that I particularly spoke of that was diseased, that sucked its arm and has lived some five months in the care of this woman. used; that they must have been drugged, for they hardly ever crack; that Mrs. C. was often out all day, and the children left in the care of a young girl; Mr. and Mrs. McCartee both state that there have been a and Mrs. McCartee both state that there have been a good many deaths among the children; all felt annoyed to see the dead cart so often, and after it was spoken of, the children, when they died, were carned away in a basket; both say no milkman ever came to the house nutil within ten days, but that a teoman used to come: when the children would die, Mrs. Callough would beast that she could get just as many to board as she wanted she was one of the oldest nurses and see wanted; she was one of the oldest nurses, and she could get children without any trouble; that she had a bad two dollar bill with which she bought a searf and gave it to some one who had something to do with gave it to some one who had something to do with giving out the children; Mrs. McCartee said there was another woman who had lived in the house who had some of the Alms-House children; that this woman gave the children enough to eat, but she was intem-perate and did not keep her children clean; that tois woman came to her one day and begged her to lend her fifty cents, and she saw her give it to the person who carries out the children from the Hall; she does not know whether it was hush money or for what it was given to her; Mrs. McCartee says she knows that some of the children brought to Mrs. Cullough were fine of the children brought to Mrs. Callough were line healthy children, and that they would in a short time dwindle down to skin and bones, or death; from never hearing the children cry thinks they must have had opiates of some kind; Mrs. Callough was of such vio-lent temper nobody in the house wanted anything to do with her except the family, some of whose number are involved in her difficulties; she has had company,

men and womer, both, running in and out of the almost every night till 12, 1 and 2 o'clock. slmost every right till 12, 1 and 2 o clock.

Statement of Mrs. Schingler.

Mrs. Schingler, an intelligent German woman, evidently very respectable, and refined and ledy-like in her manners; resides next door to Mrs. Cullough; her husband is the owner of the house in which Mrs. Culhasband is the owner of the noise in which Mrs. Cui-lough lives, as well as the one in which they reside themselves—the houses being Nos. 184 and 186 Thirty-fourth street; Mrs. Schingler says Mrs. Culough al-ways paid her rent; she used to go into Mrs. C.'s reom for the rent, and used frequently to see the chil-dren she had from the City Hall, and she knows they kind of food they ought to have had; she has seen Mrs.
C. give them a potate apiece for their supper; says that
some of the neighbors were annoyed by the frequent
appearance of the "dead-cart" at the door for the removal of these children; and when it was spoken of,
the bodies were afterward taken away in a basket;
Mr. and Mrs. Schingler both say that the tenants
began to complain of Mrs. Cullough's conduct and
company very soon after she moved into the house,
and desired that she should be put out.

Statement of Mr. Schick.

Statement of Mr. Schick.

Charles K. Schick is a German cabinet maker; an intelligent, temperate man; himself and wife both corroborate the testimory of Mrs. Schingler and Mrs. McCartee, in regard to the appearance of the children when brought to Mrs. Cullough, and the brief period required to work a sad and thorough change in their condition; both say that Mrs. C. was a woman of very violent temper, and that she would cares the of very violent temper, and that she would carse the children and use the most terrible language toward them; they have known her repeatedly to put the children naked under the hydrant, and that out of pity to the poor little things, Mrs. Schick would go out to the hydrant on her floor and fill her belier, to prevent the water from running up stairs; they have known her to put a child under the hydrant within prevent the water from running up stairs; they have known her to put a child under the hydraut within three weeks; they hardly ever heard the children cry, except when they fell out of bed at night; have thought from the children's not crying, that they must have had some opiate given to stupity them; no mikeman ever came to the nouse at all, until within a very few days; a woman used to come with milk, from whom she thinks she took a punt a day; she had company, men and women both, running is and out at all hours of the night; disturbed them with load talking and darcing until after midnight; a woman above. hours of the night; disturbed them with bond talking and dereing until after midnight; a woman who was said to be a California widow came and was confined in the house, and Mrs. C. gave her an outfit for her baby from clothing that came from the Almshouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Nickel, German, lived on the same floor with Mrs. Cullough; Mr. Nickel had lived in the house but a few days before he forbid his wife's going into Mrs. C.'s room or speaking to her, for he though:

her a bad woman; and about all they know of her was All the neighbors state that Mrs. Callough west out

hors.

All the neighbors state that Mrs. Cullough went out a great deal to day a work, and that while she was out the children were taken care of by a young girl.

Statement of Mr. and Mrs. M. Mishou.

We keep seven cows; we feet them on switt. Indian meel, and bay, our cows run out in the daytime all through the year; we sell our milk for six cents a quar Summer and Winter; we could soil a hundred quarts a day if we had it; Mary Cullough took milk of as for a long while; took one quart a day, until within a little time, she has taken but a pint a day; in warm weather (Mrs. McMahon said) I took her a pint in the merning and a pint in the evening. Why did she not take more than a pint a day nor? Because our cows are giving less milk, and we had to stop a part of the sopply; I have seen Mrs. Frost, who visits the nurse-children, twice yesterday and to-day; to-day I went down to see Mr. Kellogs with her.

On visiting the stable where these cows are kept, we found in troot of them a swill-cart, mounted by a cask, such as may be seen in numbers dragging swill away from the dat lieft's.

Mrs. Cullough's Statement.

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Has had children to carse for eleven years from the Ten Governors; never has had more than five at one time; some of them would die, and she would get others to full their places; when she got into this treable about the stolen goods, she had four of the Had chill about the stolen goods, she had four of the Had chill children the country.

others to fift their place; when she got into this trauble about the stolen goods, she had four of the Had children, and another at board, and ene child of her own; says her bushard is living, but is a druckard, and she has not lived with him since a year ago last the of July; says she has been in the babit of going out to wash a great deal for eight years; worked for Mr. Berker and for another faully, who live to 2kl street, regularly; has known Governor Moloney for eleven years, and he was to visit the children a few days since; three of the children she had until she was arrested; she has had the care of since they were very little; five of her children have died since last May, says. Dr. Bubbins gave her certificates for the burish of four of those that died, and that the other one was brought to her, she things on a Wednestay, and died the following Saturday, and Mr. Kellock, because it died ac soon after she took it, sent up the Coroner, on Monday or Taesday; she says the dead-cart came for three of these infants, and two of them she carried in a basket to Bellevue; four of these children died in the warm weather last Sunwer; she got her milk from a Mrs. MarManon for two years; sue took sometimes a pint a day, sometimes a quart, sometimes three pints, and tomatimes two quarts; Mrs. McMahon lives on Thirty-Ofth street, next door to a bakery, between First and Scond avenues; Mrs. McMahon lives on Thirty-Ofth street, next door to a bakery, between First and Scond avenues; Mrs. McMahon lives on Thirty-Ofth street, next door to a bakery, between First and Scond avenues; Mrs. McMahon lives on Thirty-Ofth street, next door to a bakery, between First and Scond avenues; Mrs. McMahon lives on Thirty-Ofth street, next door to a bakery, between First and Scond avenues; Mrs. McMahon lives on Thirty-Ofth street, next door to a bakery, between First and Scond avenues; Mrs. McMahon lives on Thirty-Ofth street, next door to a bakery, between First and S-cond avenues; Mrs. McMason kept four or five cows of her own; stopped taking milk of her about two weeks since, and commenced taking of a man, of whom the took a quart; and had ream commenced taking a pint a day of Mrs. Mo-Manor; the reason I stopped taking of Mrs. McManon was that I cid not think my children were doing well

But, lest it may be pretended that these are new cases, we take the liberty of quoting a portion of a re-port made two years ago to the Governors, in which eimilar atroc ties were set forth, and which, so far as we can learn, have never been corrected. Let them answer this if they can:

REPORT MADE TO THE GOVERNORS TWO YEARS AGO.

Mr. President and Gestlemen Governors:
We appear before you in the character of individual citizens; as the representatives of no association or body, but to present to you our individual utterances. Actuated by the simple desire, we taust, to benefit the helpless and friendless over whom you have jurisdiction, we crave the privilege courteously to communicate to your body the results of some investigations. este to your body the results of some investigations we have made in connection with the purper infants of this city; and also to be allowed to make a few seggestions growing out of these investigations. We are before you in no spirit of dictation or consoriousness, and pray you not to regard us as meddlers in the busi-ness belonging to the Department under your con-trol.

trol.

On spplication, we were kindly furnished by your worthy agent, Mr. Kellegg, with what we suppose to be a crapiste list of all the paper infants at board in connection with the Department, with the design on our part to make a general visitation, to ascertain their condition, &c. This we have, to a considerable extent, accomplished, and, with your permission, will preceed to state some facts or points developed by these visits.

And, first, as it regards their care and general con-And, first, as it regards their care and general condition we found a very wide difference. Some few, though perhaps in very common tenements, we found in a really comfortable situation; cleanly, neat and with comparative order in the surroundings. One of the most praiseworthy cases we desire to mention, that of a Mis. Mary Hannon, in a common shanty, on the line of Forty-second street, between First and Second avenues, who has two babes nursing—both pretty children, well fed, cleanly and neat. This is one of the nost gratifying cases we have as yet met with. There are all the gradations conceivable between this happy state of things to that of fifth and the growest neglect, Among other cases, we made some investigations is regard to a woman by the name of McCabe, who had had children in her charge at No. 34 Lewis street.

had had children in her charge at No. 31 Lewis street. The children, we understood, were taken from her be-cause the neighbors, or others, had entered complaint of their treatment. A pleasant old lady residing in of their treatment. A pleasant old lady residing in the house with her, who seemed to have a good deal of pity for Mrs. McCabe, and thought her hediciency was owing to her husband's conduct, said that the children suffered dreadfully from simple neglect. They were left unwashed day stier day; Mrs. McCabe often going out leaving them behind in the house for hours. That lying in wet places on the bed she would go in and remove them to dry places, and that from these neglects they became sore, and even in almost a ratter

Island, and when at home, was not over kind to wife or the pauper children.

Mrs. Colbert, in the vicinity of Forty-third street and Third avenue, was found after a long search, in a miserable shanty in a hollow some ten feet below the level of the surrounding streets. Access to the shanty was had only through roud, docks of fowls, hogs, goats, cats and dogs. The apartments consisted of two rooms, the becroom hardly wide enough to admit the bedsteads lengthwise; the other room possibly twelve fest square. Dut lay piled on the floor; several pails of swill collected by the children were standing around, and from which a young goat, a dog and cat were belying themselves, selecting such portions as were helping themselves, selecting such portions as were most palatable to them; at the same time a large black sow weighing some 500 pounds was rooting at the door to obtain admittance, attracted, undoubtedly, by the odors of the unstitu-cratic viands on which the insiders were at the door to obtain admittage, and an undoubtedly, by the odors of the unaristocratic visads on which the insiders were regaling themselves. The piggery of the establishment was separated from the principal department by only a single board partition, through which daylight could find admittance without quarreling. This shanty was unplastered. There were in the diffuse to the inventory already given. the room, in addition to the inventory already given, Mrs. C., three children of her own, the eldest, a girl of 14 years, and a protege of the Ten Governors in the shape of a little urchin some 2] or 3 years old, ranning round the room, with no earthly covering than an inconveniently short shift, his hair sticking every way for Sunday, like porcupine's quills, with almost dirt enough on his little hide to set po atoes in, and to cap the climax, the skin peeled off his mouth and nose by a but the had received from the young goot. We present the course of country or unfundance against this

a butt he had received from the young goat. We prefer no charge of crueky or unkindness against this
woman; we have no doubt she reared her own brood
very much after the same sort.
Another family is that of Mrs. Jenkins, No. 237 Centre-street; husband is a shoemaker; works at his bench
in the room where they live, cook, est and sleep.
Their apartment is reached by a way that readers a
lantern almost essential at noon day. Mrs. J. has
three children of her own and three of the paper
infants; one of the paupers is 15 months old, and with
one of her own of about the same age, was crawling
around the floor in their own fifth, and were almost as
well naked, for they seemed to have but one garmest well maked, for they seemed to have but one garment on, and that in such a condition, that, as they crawled around, their bodies were rext the floor. The others were nurslings, one asleep in a chair; the other she snatched from the floor and put to the breast as we entered the room. The whole appearance here—room, persons and atmosphere—were fifthy and disgusting in

the extreme.

A Mrs. Fre's, an English widow, 70 years old, No. 272 West Twenty-seventh street, has two children from the Alms-House. One of these, 18 months old, she says she has had five months; that when it came

she says she has had five months; that when it came
to her it was a mere skeleton; could lap its skin
around your finger, and acted as though it had been
starved, and seeing a loaf of bread, would appear almost frentic to obtain it.

Mrs. Post, No. 296 West Twenty-eighth street, has
feur children from the Alms-House. One of them had
been taken from another woman for ankind treatmen.;
appeared as if it had been starved.

Mrs. Daly, No. 118 East Forty-second street, has
four children of her own, and two poor, scraway
things from the Alms-House. Her youngest child is
a burly, rugged fellow, stout enough to crowd half a
dozen like the panners out of his way. The AlmsHouse children are three and four months old. The
hale appearance of her own haby testifies that his
chance at the cream-pot don't come last. Whether
this will help to account for the puny condition of the
panners, deponent saith not; but it seems reasonable papers, deponent saith not; but it seems reasonable to infer, that after such a chap as he cries enough, there would be but poor picking for two others at the

Second: The second point to which we beg leave to direct your attention is the fact that a very large proportion of those engaged as nurses are wholly unfitted to have the care of children. They are dirty, elutish, and, from the condition of their

reors, their own personal appearance, and that of the children, it would be a legitimate inference that they regarded dirtisers as being chief of the cardinal virtues.

One or two instances shall suffice to illustrate this point. Mrs. Marshell, in a low, dark basement, No. 36 Hester street, has two children; should judge one ten and the other fifteen months old. They were both on the floor, Mrs. M. being out. One of the children's head lay within a few inches of a hot stove; both in a really fifthy condition; and the carpet on the floor one really fifthy condition; and the carpet on the floor one mats of cirt and fifth—the atmosphere of the room savoring more of the pig-sty than a place where hu-

manity quartered.

Mrs. Naly, in a shanty on the line of Fifty-first street, has an Alme-House child, nine mouths old, and two of her own. All have sore faces. The little pauper got his by crawing against the stove. The only reom occupied by this ismify we do not think is equivalent to 10x12 feet; yet it contains a large box, cracke bed, stove, old cupboard, some stools, Mrs. N. the three children, two dogs, a cat, and some fowls. The personal appearance of mother acd children was in perfect keeping with all this, of which you, Gentlemen, can more easily conceive than we describe.

Third: The third point, Messis Governors, which we make is, that the character of the tenements, together with their location, in which a large proportion of these children are, are exceedingly unpropitious for the promotion of their health. Large numbers are outd in bad basements: more still in the worst normals of many of the worst streets in the city—on lots croaded full of tenant-houses, and these houses com-

ions of many of the worst streets in the city—on lots crowded full of tenant-houses, and these houses completely stowed with families, from sixteen to thirty-five or forty on each lot. In some instances we found the frost and rear covered with tenant-dwelling, and another creeted in the centre with an arch to serve as passage-way to the rear. We are sure, Gentlemen, we could conduct you, in a few minutes, to many of the aboate of your pensioners, which you would admit, unbesitatingly, justify more than we claim under this head.

It is cifficult for us now to recall five instances where these dwellings and locations are favorable for eads
which we deem absolutely indispensable.

Fourth: Again. These children, scattered as they

which we deem absolately nedspensators.

Fourth: Again. These children, scattered as they now are, and in a majority of cases in the bands of ignorant nurses, must suffer for the want of medical attendance and proper regime when rick.

Mrs. Hannoway, rear No. 392 Cherry street, a kind, energetic-looking Irish women, has an Alms-House child, 2 years old. Has an infant of her own 3 months old. Says the pauper child has never been well, suffering incersantly either from a relaxed or constipated state of the bowels. Has had no medical treatment except when she has carried the child to the Dispensary, and this has been unavailing in effecting a cure. Previous to the birth of her own child, and when the weather very warm, told the Dispensary Physician she could not carry the child, and wished them to call and see it, but was answered, "They would not call; "they did not care whether the child lived or dies." We have no doubt of this woman's kindness, and suppose her even in dulgent but think it is not at all improbable that its diseased condition is attributable in probable that its diseased condition is attributable in no small degree to her ignorance of what is best for the child. See says the child has a voracious appetite and that she gives it whatever it wants, and while we were present it had a large piece of fat pork under Teresa Monaghan, Fifty-second street and Eleventh

consumption.

Teress Monaghan, Fifty-second street and Eleventh avenue, had a paneer chilf very sick with measule, and had been for reveral days, has had no physician. Phete Powell, No. 273 West Forty sith steet, has eight children of her own, mostly grown, and on board six of the paneer children of about the following eges, 10 months, 18 months and one year, two of two years, one two and a half years. We do not know that we are correct, but our impression is that these children had nearly all of them been taken from other nurses on account of improper treatment and placed with Mrs. Powell. Take them all together they were a serry specimen of the species. The eldest calld was very much emacinted, while its hands, lower limbs and feet were sadly bloated, its neck looking as if there could scarcely be strength enough in it to sustain its bead, and, although so much diseased, it had had no physician having refused to call to see these children, saying. "The poor rotten things, they ain it worth raising," the child is left to battle with disease unhelped. Both Mrs. Powell and her eldest daughter aver that the physicians at the Dispensary take and not so about these children and their medicine affects them so when it is administered, that they cannot bear tog othere at all. Says that Summer before last when she resorted constantly to the Dispensary when the children died, and that last Summer when she gave all most no medicine but one died. Mrs. P. has taken children died, and that last Summer when she gave almost no medicine but one died. Mrs. P. has taken children for a number of years; some 20 or 30 have died; has had in all at least 50 or 60. We saw nothing children for a number of years, some conditions died; has had in all at least 50 or 60. We saw nothing that could impress us unfavorably in regard to the management of the children in her possession; she appeared possessed of intelligence and energy. Says she has been employed by the authorities to visit these children once a year, receiving as compensation 121 cents for each place visited. Represents the condition of many of them as being very bad indeed.

Alice Burke, rear No. 62 Grove street, bas two children, one apparently about twelve months old, she has had about sx weeks; that it was filthy and sere when brought to her, and acted as if it had been starved; its hair completely worn off from back part of its bead. This child is a most pitiful picture of emaciation. Has had no physician, but has herself given it oil, sirup squils, &c.

Margaret Edwards Dormand, attic dark and dirty, No. 64 Hamersley street, has a diseased pauper iofant; took it to dispensary some cays since, and was told by physician they would do nothing for it, as it was not her cwn child; but she must take it where she got it if she wanted it helped.

Mrs. Kernen, rear basement No. 217 Sullivan street.

her (wn child; but she must take it where she got it if the wanted it helped. Mrs. Kernan, rear basement No. 217 Sallivan street,

in a low, damp, dark, dirty room, badly veatilated; atmosphere villations. Has several children of her own, and two from Alms-House; one of them a sickly child was scated on the floor, endeavoring to devour a

child was scated on the floor, encestoring to accour a large piece of grisly meat it held in its hands. It seemed to us a hard place in which to rear humanity. Fifth: We mention, as an objection to the present system, the utter impossibility of knowing definitely, at any given time, the whereabouts of all these children as boarders, are among that class of populaon who are frequently changing their places of above, and corsequently they cannot always be found. No set than six whom we designed visiting in our calls the day, we could not find. In some instances, we could not learn that they had ever inhabited the tene-

and we were not able to trace them.

We will not longer, gentlemen, weary your patience is raising objections to the present system, deeming thus much sufficient to convince that some change, to

thus much sufficient to convince that some change, to say the least, is desirable.

And in suggesting a change we do not, gentlemen, take the position that there are not multitudes of children, in the hands of their own parents, whose condition is not quite as bad as any of these poor unfortunates, whose physical and moral surroundings are not in the last degree deplorable; but the ground we take is this, that to take care of and provide for them in the best manner need not cost more than is expended for them under the present radically defective system, and that wholly aside from considerations of duty, and that whelly aside from considerations of duty, humanity or phianthropy, it is a matter only of simple economy, of wise policy, of self-defense, to do the best for these children that can be done, to secure a favorable development of their physical and moral natures. It certainly should be regarded as a question of great importance to the citizens of this metropolis whather this large and seer flowing accession to its population shall come to take their places among us in active life with vitiated, damaged constitutions, with deprayed and rotten moral propensities, or whether with healthful, vigorous physical natures, and moral bissee that would make them a truly valuable accession to any community on earth. It would seem all the more incumbent upon us to see that the beneficiaries of the public charities should enjoy that care and culture which shall be calculated to make them vigorous men and women, and good citizens, insemuch as there are and women, and good citizens, is smuch as there are so many who are fitted by their own parents to be parpers and moral pests to communities. Sad, indeed, that any system should prevail under the patronage of the constituted authorities, whose tendencies shall be to the production of pauperism and crime, when at no greater cost directly opposite results may be seened. The only feasible plan that has presented itself to

ne, by which the various objections prevailing against the present system can be thoroughly obviated, is to ns, by which the various objections prevailing against the present system can be thoroughly obviated, is to have all these children collected under one roof. The only exception we would make would be to those constitutionally disessed. This establishment we would have under the supervision and management of an association of some of the many excellent women, with which this city is blessed. This is woman's work; we of the sterner sex are unfitted for any part of it says (praishing the material. it save furnishing the material.

There are some conclusions repeated, which are unnecessary for our present purpose. Perhaps we may have more to say hereafter.

FROM AUX CAYES -By the schooter John Tyler, from Aux Cayes, we have dates to the 16th of January, which confirm the news already published, that the inhabitants are in favor of a republican form of Government with Geffrard as President. There was considerable firing on the evening of the 15th, but the cause was not ascertained on board the John Tyler.

FELL FROM A WINDOW. - The little daughter of the Widow Clark, fell from the third story of her residence No. 103 Second street, yesterday aftersoon, to the parement below, fracturing her shull and breaking her right arm.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A communication was received from District-Attorney Waterbury, asking for more assistance in his office. He wants an assistant attorney at \$2,000 per annum; a clerk at \$1,000 and a messenger at \$600. Referred to Committee on County Offices.

Veto from the Mayor.—A message was received from the Mayor vetoig the resolution of this Board, requesting the Controller to give such instructions to the Receiver of Taxes as would effectually check the mutuiation by the Common Council of the tax lists after their confirmation by the Supervisors.

requesting the Controller to give such instructions to the Receiver of Taxes as would effectually check the mutilation by the Common Council of the tax lists after their confirmation by the Supervisors.

The Mayer says the design of this resolution would seem to be for the porpose of preventing any action of the Common Council in relation to the revision and reduction of taxes. There can be no doubt, he says, that the law has given the Supervisors the power of revision. Ac., until after the period of six months, when they seem to lose further powers on that list. If any body has the power after that six months, he thinks it must be the Common Council, and as they have always exercised that right, he thinks the resolution out of piace.

The question being one on which he is not clearly satisfied, he withholds his approval of the resolution, and returns it to the Beard.

Bils for ice, accounting to over \$500, furnished the public offices, were referred to a Committee.

The Beard, after referring sunery matters, adjourned to Tuesday next.

TOMPKINS SQUARE.

The Committee of the Board of Albermen on Lands and Places met yesterday, when a petition was received from the residents around Tompkine Square, praying that the forntain in that park be not removed as contemplated in a resolution passed some time since. Father Mooney of St. Bridgets Churen, and others, appeared before the Committee, asking for the retaining of the fountain, and for improvements generally, and representing that, though the people living in the vicinity were neither wealthy nor anistocratic, they should have just as great privileges as if they were. The repairs would not cost much, they said, and it would be doing an incalculable good upon the city poor. poor.
The Committee adjourned to meet next Tuesday.

The Club having voted to hold their meetings hereafter on Mendays, the lat and 3d of each month, we shall generally, we hope, find room for a synopsis of their sayings and deins.

The meeting to-day was well attended, including several practical farmers, one of them.

The meeting today was well attended, including several practical farmers, one of them a female.

ROBERT L. PELL, Precident of the Institute, called the Club to order, and Judge Maris, the Secretary, read a number of interesting papers, one of which was a letter from Texas, from B. F. Shumard, State Geologist, which states that efforts will be made to organize a State Agricultural Society in Texas.

From the Reput Harticole, an article states that the New Zealand spicage is of very superior quality, but a little difficult to grow, but when once started it continues to grow, year after year.

Andrew S. Fuller and be had this new article of food in his garden, in Brooklyn. He confirms the account of its value.

Soaking Sects.—A discussion here arose about soaking seeds in warm water. Mr. Pell said ordinary garden seeds he preferred to plant without sonking.

Mr. Fuller said that locust seed if gathered before fully ripe, would grow without sosking, but if fully

Mr. FULLER said that locust seed if gathered before fully ripe, would grow without aosking, but if fully ripened, the seed must be saked before planting; and so it is with everal other varieties.

Consequence in Maine.—Judge Maios read an extract from the transactions of the State Agricultural Sciety of Maine.—J. C. Clements of Kendukeag, Me., raised 1251 bushels of sound core, of the eight-rowed variety, to the acre, by the use of compost made in a liquid manure tank. He planted in drills north to south, two feet apart, and left the surface of the field quite level. He ame says that subsoling is absolutely recessive, and undergraining with hum pays well. recessory, and undercraining with hun pays well. The quantity of water ascertained to be drained from

The quantity of water an acre is enormous.

W.w. Lawros - The evaporation of water from undrained land has the natural effect to make the soil cold. This is one reason why drained land is warmer.

Gropes in Pots. - From The Gardner's Gazette the

Grapes in Pots.—From The Gurdner's Gazette the Secretary read an article upon grapes in pots. A. W. Mitchel had 700 fine bunches of grapes in his vinery near Philadelphia this year, grown with great ease, and in perfection, in pots.

Long Island Cranberries.—W.M. Lawton—Dr. J. H. Miles writes a letter upon Long Island Cranberries. He has proved that they can be grown on dry garden seil with much success. He has a lot of purchased plants set in such soil, upon one sere at Islip, 48 miles from Brooklyb, which are growing finely. Upon one lighth of an acre, three years old, the products were \$14.50 clear of all expenses, commission of sale incaded. He is satisfied that an aire, in a perfect state of bearing, will produce \$200 an acre. The soil on which these grew is the ordinary "Barren's lands" of the island. Another person took up vines from native beds on the island, and set them on dry land with good success.

Corn from Irrigation .- The SECRETARY read an account of a crop of corn in North Carolina that pro-duced 200 bushels per acre by means of underdraining

and rightion.

The Loss of Fertility by sending off the Produce of the Sou.—This was the regular question of the day, and upon this subject the PRESIDENT read a valuable other things.

statistical paper containing, among other things, the following suggestions:

Great Britain maintains her fertility by importing fertilizers and consuming her products at home. In this country we are fer behind Russia in Agricultura Schools. Such schools are along capable of giving the

Schools. Such schools are alone capable of giving the people the needed instruction upon Agricultural Science. If all the excrements of the animals of the United States were returned to the soil, it would do much toward keeping up the fertility of the waste of soil by grain crops. Carrying off all the growth of a wheat crop, year after year, will soon render the soil incapable of producing wheat. Wheat is decreasing and rye increasing, as compared with acres cultivated in former years. Corn, too, is largely increasing, and we are exporting considerable quantities, and, of course, carrying away the needed fertility of future crops. The cut crop is one of our most important crops, because it is principally consumed at home. Barley, too, is usually consumed at home, and both barley and outs, as well as corn, grow through a wide range of latitude, and do not deteriorate soil like wheat. Tobacco, so largely grown and used in this country, is an undoubted exhauster of the soil, and its exportation carries away an immerse quantity of fertilizing material; and no crop ever exhausted soil more rapidly than tobacco, for every part of the plant is removed from the land where it grows. It requires a strong soil or an immense quantity of manure to raise to-bacco. The loss of fertility by the exportation of crops is a matter of calculation, and the tables read by Mr. Pell show the proportion of all sorts and the great amount of fertilizing materials carried off by each crop, from actual analysis of such crops. Comparative tables also show how much more rapidly lands must deteriorate by growing and exporting grain and other crops than by growing ballocks and lands must deteriorate by growing and exporting grain and other crops than by growing ballocks and sheep, or by consuming the grain and grass crops on the farm.

WM. LAWTON inquired if there could not be created W. Lawros inquired it there could not be created from the soil and air a power of recuperation to balance the less of exportation of fertility with grain and other products. He said: I believe that a simple process would restore fertility to waste places. He even thought Canada thisties a blessing rather than a curse, and that a growth of them would serve to restore fertility to worm-out fields; and when necessary

to cradicate them, it is easily done with sait.

ANDREW S. FULLER—I believe that it is a principle
of nature for all plants to deposit upon the earth
shough to keep up fertility. Look at forests. The enough to keep up fertility. Look at forests. The first growth was upon sterile land, and a continuous growth has enriched the earth. If we will keep and apply all the straw to the land, we can take away the grain. The excrement of any animal will produce more than the animal can consume. This has been proved by experiments, and so it has is the growth of trees. I think we can export all that others will take from us if we use the proper means to keep up the fertility of our land.

The Secretary said that lands in Virginia and North Carolina that had been residented haven by

North Carolina that had been residered barren by sencing off all the errps, and restored by merely re-storing the straw to the land, and carrying off thirty

ushels of wheat per scre.

R. G. Pandez-One of the practical points of this discussion is, how can we best retain the wasts, or useless parts of crope, to the soil? Is it by compacing the straw, or consuming it by cattle, or by what mears? Which is the best course?

Mr. VERDER—Every resource that is at hand I find

important and necessary to apply to keep up fertility— everything to increase the bulk of manure. Quantity is more important than the time of application. Asy vegetable matter added to the manure i and profitable. So I dig much from the swamp, and I have made an accumulation of nearly three feet deep of good compost in one season in my barn yard. In some saddy soils plants can find no substance to live upon, yet will grow well when the necessary pabulam is added. Then is it not worth while to transfer the mide from worthless swamps to worthless sandy plains, to enable

hem to produce useful vegetation.
BENJAMIS F. Pike-I have used all the muck and ecrapings that I can obtain to increase my compost in my barn yard, and I codect all the drainage water from the road that I can, and hold it in a cisters to moisten my compost heap. The overflowing waters